FORMER CAMP MEETINGS

THEY WERE A PROMINENT FEA-TURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

Some Famous Old-Time Camp Meeting Preachers-A Large Influence Wielded by Them.

In this day of advancement and progress the trials and hardships which the early settlers of our country had to undergo are often lost in the satisfaction of present conditions. Pioneer life is very interesting in all its various phases, but a glance back at the old-time camp meetings gives one New York Press. an insight into a life of which poets rarely sing or authors write.

The present camp assembly is not an in- Most of the famous women of history had vention for the pleasure of those attending | their favorite ottos, or attars. Queen Victhe meetings, but an outgrowth of a necessity. Conditions in the early pioneer days made these summer religious outings an otto of roses, made from the fragrant damabsolutely essential thing. Instead of having one pastor for a church the minister of lon. The Queen of Sheba used an otto early times had twenty-eight or more churches to see after and hence could only preach to one congregation about once a time of Louis XV. Women of this day month. This condition caused meetings to use violet, Jockey Club, white rose, heliobe held in the woods, where the preachers trope, verbena, vanilla, tuberose, jonquil, and presiding elders would hold sessions of a week, and maybe ten days, but no longer. Among the most prominent of the old-time camp-meeting preachers were John Rider Haggard in "Allan Quatermain, James Havens and William Cravens. The the early Methodist camp preachers. He was a powerfully strong man, weighing which Cravens was preaching was disturbed by rowdies, which was a frequent when suffering from a hysterical attack. occurrence at that period. The speaker went out to talk to the intruders and stood which no ordinary man would think of trying to break. While conversing with the the members of the disturbing element that they left and did not give the meeting any more trouble.

James Havens was a man of the same type and he, too, knew how to handle a crowd of rowdies who forced their way into the meeting. A story is told of him | being necessary. that gives a good impression of the way things were done at that time. Two young back part of the church where Havens was talking one time and a deacon had gone to them and quietly asked that they retire. This did not meet with the wishes of the two and they kept their seats. Havens stood the strain as long as he could, and after the good deacon's Christian pleading had the appearance of failure the vigorous he would put a stop to the discussion, went back and, grabbing first one and then stration of getting "throwed out." The services were then continued as though nothing had happened.

HANDLED ROWDIES.

The camp meetings of 1840 and earlier times were different in many ways from those of modern days. When it was decided to have a meeting a large woods was selected for the purpose and always where a spring of water could be handy, so that of the enthusiastic members. The buildtion of an altar. This tent was an exceedingly big affair and in it all the preachers slept during the session. Often ten or more would occupy the tent. Persons who came to attend the meetings had to build their own tents, which were very rude affairs. | duty. It is all very wonderful. They were made out of boards and called board tents. These camp meetings never held over two Sundays, the longest be ing in session about ten days.

After the preparations had all been completed and the camp was in readiness, the services proper began. In those days there were no concerts to draw crowds to the grounds, but the entire time was devoted to worship. At 5 o'clock the big bell called the inhabitants of the camp to a sunrise prayer meeting. This service was followed by a family prayer at 6, after which breakfast was served. From 8 until 8:30 o'clock a love feast was led by the preacher in charge, and then from 10 o'clock to 12 there was one long meeting. During this service probably three preachers would while a minister remarked rethat people nowadays object camp assembly the seats had no backs to them, but the old-time members of the absorbed in a sermon.

UNUSUAL INFLUENCE. great influence over an audience, and it is twelve long hours, calling aloud for said that it was not an uncommon thing for an entire congregation to unconsciously leave their seats and go to the altar, eager more inspired would shout until they would fall prostrate at the altar. However, no attention was paid to this strange happening, and after an hour or so the person would arise, apparently none the liant eye balls gleaming in an effort to worse for his exertion. There was much penetrate the single veil of cover that hid other days who saw only schemes for spec- our social and institutional needs and conmore singing done in those days than at the present day assembly, and from the opening of the meeting until the last amen there would be one continuous shout, and the singing would stop only when some one was talking or the preacher was delivering a sermon. Even if one of the congregation fell flat on the floor from shouting the au-

dience continued to sing on. To the present generation these meetings appear strange, but in their day they were as much enjoyed as the assembly of more recent years, and in years to come no doubt the present camp assembly will have a very odd significance to the persons of that day. So well were the old-time camp meetings liked that men and women would ride twenty miles or more on horseback to attend them. Hundreds of people would gather in the woods where the meeting was going on, and at meal time the good housewives would be kept busy feeding the great number of strangers, who, although not invited, would await a place at the long table built for the occasion. As soon as the meal was over and every one had been served the people would again go to the rude structure called the tabernacle. The seats were divided in that time and the men sat on one side, while the other side of the house was reserved for the women. No doubt many interesting scenes could have been witnessed by an observer if he had watched the audience, and it is likely that many little courtships were carried on by the young farmer lad as he gazed longingly at some fair damsel on the other side of the house behind his song

Our Play Is Hard Work. Boston Transcript.

One of the cvils of the day is thoroughness as applied to sports and recreations. There is no game, however difficult or however simple, but it is hedged about by difficulties which actually turn pleasure into pain. Time was when a game at whist, for example, was a genuine diversion; now it has become so scientific that it is distinctly

invented or imported from other lands than | lested from that day forth. somebody has to go to work to make its articular game is indispensable and inevitific, that will forever escape a literary be just good fun and nothing more!

ODORS AND SCENTS.

Some Are Typical of Their Uses-The Perfumes of Bulgaria.

Women who habitually use a certain perfume come to be known by their scent. toria was partial to opopanax. Cleopatra's choice was jasmine. Semiramis preferred asks in her own hanging gardens in Babymade of cinnamon. Musk was popular among the great ladies of France in the

The French Medical Review asserts that

the age and the race. This was cited by Strange, Calvin Ruter, Edwin Ray, Allan When Umslopogaus and Quatermain sat Wylle, John P. Durbin, James B. Finley, in the tree together waiting to kill elephants on a dark night the Zulu moved away from the lee of the white man, not relishing the white man's personal essence. empire from North Dakota to Texas, The nervous system is said to exert much influence over the odor of the cutaneous secretions. Hammond cites the case of a over 300 pounds. One time a meeting at | woman who always gave out the odor of ineapple when she was in a temper, and that of another who emitted a violet odor When the rattlesnake is excited and angry you can smell him a quarter of a mile. He perspires freely in a nervous fit, and odors reminiscent of certain events in one's toughs the preacher took hold of the tree Persons afflicted with rheumatism and outlook for corn very dubious. It was in but it exists by common consent and it and broke it in twain. This so frightened | ghout often suffer the most extraordinary | in the fullest sense a test period which night sweats, and for weeks afterward their garments retain an odor peculiar to the individual sleeping in them. The most ern farmers were made and the stability must gradually fade away. This leads me to believe that the odor of the human skin is like unto musk, the power of which to impart odor is such that polished steel will become fragrant of it if the metal be shut

in a box where there is musk, contact not What a strange perversity of fate it is that the finest perfumes in the world should come from the filthy Bulgarians! men were causing a disturbance in the The rose industry of that people seems most incongruous, yet last year some 10,000 pounds of otto of roses were produced, at an average value of, say, \$5 an ounce. Perhaps Miss Stone learned something of rose | grew larger, but that is always to be ex- women and taught only by women, and propagation when she was in the hands of the brigands.

reatise on the manufacture of perfumes, should like to know why most of the ttos or attars of the day so quickly lose their fragrance, and why they all leave preacher left the altar and, exclaiming that | behind the utterly nauseous odor of beebread, which is the food laid up by bees for their winter sustenance. What perumes are used on the gloves we buy? They the other, gave them a practical demon- cause one's hands to stink! Gloves that cost \$2.50 a pair are no better in this respect than those costing \$1. Whence comes that disagreeable "Spanish leather" odor? Why does Russia leather retain its peculiar eries are producing checks every month conceivable associations with the other sex smell for years, even when worn on the person? From sandalwood and birch oil? is said that russet leather came originaly from Spain, with its peculiar scent. The first perfumes were obtained by the ombustion of aromatic woods and gums, and their original use was in sacrifices, to counteract the offensive odors of the burnthe good, cool water might quench the thirst | ing flesh. Hence the Latin-per and fumare, "through smoke." Every man to his own perfume-and dogs and horses recoging of a preacher's tent followed the erec- nize in every man that individuality of effluvium without which neither could rack its master. The highly-educated pointer on the farm, the all-around hunter, takes his orders to find quail to-day, rabbits to-morrow, turkeys the next day, and so on, and when after one kind of game never allows another to interfere with his no Populism with its principles of debt re- cation, by which it was to consist of a few

LION STALKING.

Chances Favor the Beast When Accident Brings Him and Man Together. In "A Tale of Several Lions," by Hercules D. Viljoen, in the Era, the author

Van Aardt came to me and suggested a little lion stalking. Now, I knew lions as well as he; deliberate hunting for a lion who mourns a murdered mate was a proceeding so temerarious that the most foolhardy of professional hunters would not dare to conflict. But, in the near neighborhood of the spot where Madame Lioness had been killed, there was one lion, with an earthquake voice, whose rumblings fascinated the flery spirit of Van Aardt: "I am going," he said.

I could not let him go alone, for we had fought too often side by side. We started off, my reckless comrade laying out, in of walking up to that tumultuous hell of listening to one. In the early wrath incarnate, and of blowing a few church did not object to sitting for hours | had gone away from the scene of his be- freely into those communities that show | ber increased only 34.7 per cent. The ministers then seemed to have a feet, he had stalked back and forth for portunities for its development rapidity and the separate system of education. The

Kristmansen, who looked upon Van Aardt as a hot-headed madman for the time, de- | hundred thousands since the opening of the cided he would use the morning for a peace- year have crossed the Mississippi and Misful springbok hunt, and took his Kaffir | souri to find homes on the fertile plains | socialism that he would have to walking | willow-picketed banks and through the flat to catch every word uttered by the boy along. After half an hour's close or in the valleys of the mountain States. down Fifth avenue in a white duck suit, speaker. Again the hearers would become tracking, the Kaffir, who had been in adexceedingly enthusiastic, and some of the vance, appeared at his elbow with an imp- that the West has in the face of hot winds viously conclusive. A prejudice well held ish suddenness, and a whispered word: "Baas, a lion!"

> Kristmansen stared ahead of him. There in a tiny clearing, not thirty yards away, the monarch stood, his mane quivering with the intensity of his attention and his brilthe hunter from his view. The Kaffir had a ulation and dreams of getting rich in a ditions. faith in his master that was sublime.

"Shoot, Baas, shoot!" Kristmansen knew that death stood waiting for him in the clearning beyond. The chances were all against a fatal first shot. The wounded lion would tear him into shreds of mangled flesh before he could have time to fly. Step by step, his very | itself. breath pent up, he made the slow retreat. The Kaffir, fancying all his master need do was fire a single shot, accompanied him



THE "LATE UNPLEASANTNESS."

least not the recreations they might be attack. But the majority of us were away. upon. In these days no sooner is a game | the spouses of Farie's lioness, went unmo-

playing a science, and in order to this end | sight that told me how wise Kristmansen | South. a newspaper or magazine devoted to that | had been. The oldest lion hunter of the table. So that the drain upon the mental | his left hand for the greeting. The other faculties produced by the playing of the arm hung, withered and helpless, at his game is rendered more drastic by the read- | side. Only half of his face was there to ing one has to do to keep up with the times. | speak to me. The other half went into a Oh, for a game that cannot be made scien- | lion's maw a few months earlier. He was hunting springbok with his son, and carried organ, and which will always and forever | an ancient muzzle-loader. A dead shot, the old man descried a buck not fifty feet away, and, kneeling, fired. The crack of the rifle was answered by the snarling roar of a wounded lion. The bullet, passing through the buck, had struck the mighty beast as he was about to spring. And it had no more than wounded him. He leaped for the smoke, coming on in flying bounds, while my old friend fumbled wildly with his powder horn. He was too slow. The bullet had not dropped into the barrel before the lion was upon him. One crunch of his tremendous jaws and an arm was stripped to the bone. Another and the side of his face had vanished. The cavernous throat above prostrate man roared once more before the teeth should clash together, when the son, running up, put his rifle barrel to the lion's side and drove a half-ounce bulet through his heart. The chances are in favor of the lion when accident brings him and man together.

THE WEST STOOD THE TEST.

Its Agriculture Now Adapted for Dry Weather or Wet.

the human skin possesses a certain odor Chicago Bonds and Mortgages. The past spring has been marked by events in Western agriculture that have been as unusual as they were instructive, and their lesson to the investor and to the capitalist interested in any part of that rich should not be overlooked. Following the extreme drought of last autumn and late summer which shortened the corn crop fully 1,000,000,000 bushels and caused many complications in the stock interests, there | educated. came another dry period that only ended with the early weeks of May. This protracted drought threatened for a time to ble educational opportunities, but apart destroy the greater part of the wheat crop in three or four States and made the exist in every part of the United States. was to show the stuff of which the West- thrive are to be found almost without excareful laundering fails to remove it. It of their plans for the future. A few years ago it would have meant a panic and a server has remarked, is about as provincial

as for wet. It looked the condition in the | plays. tically no falling off in the volume of trade, | the young man." He was right. Without attempting to enter upon a ble correspondents that there would re- astery or the nunnery, sult suffering and anxiety.

"Look at our alfalfa fields!" the West- ordinary relations between men and women its new position.

with no diversified products to protect and and the effect long continued, but the West | gramme of studies. is outgrowing it, and the present attitude crops is evidence of how well it has suc-

needed now and for many years will be were co-educational. Of the private seconneeded to develop the plains. Manufactures, | dary schols, 1,125 were co-educational, 327 money. Capital is all the time invited to | East and South many of the well-to-do precalmest confidence, the artless plan he had | deep concern. If they are building on a | sons. Of the colleges in 1898, 70 per cent .substantial basis and are planning to meet or, omitting the Roman Catholic institutheir obligations capital will be only too tions, 80 per cent.-were co-educational. lethal holes in it with his Mauser. As we | glad to come, for the great West is a fa- | From 1890-8 the number of men in co-educame nearer, the roars ceased. The hion, vorite place for investors and will continue cational colleges increased 70 per cent., weary with his imprecations of the night, to be for many years. It will come most | while in separate colleges for men the numreavement for rest and sleep. But, we conclusively that they are using system in | Why discuss the matter further? In the Virginia creeper drape gate towers, clamfound, in the jungle's depths, the footway | their outlines and can meet definite plans | East there is a strong social prejudice in | ber about oriel windows and droop from | he had trod; in a sentry path of twenty | with confidence, giving the West better op- | and about many of the cities in favor of

ended for spring of this year, but many and lack of rain shown no alarm, but has | to is worth two convictions. had other resources on which it counted to make good its income. It has taught day. The West has passed all that, it lays out additions only after careful planning and in the presence of real need. It builds houses only after it has some one to octhoughtful, with due regard for the future instead of letting to-morrow look out for

Copious rains have ended the drought danger. Fields are soaked. Wheat is promising a good crop in most places and much more than was expected in others. The corn never had a finer promise and oats and pasture are above par. The danger was unfounded, in a great degree, and the West is happy. But it has had a good test-the severest in many years- and its new system of agriculture and business development was not found wanting. It is worth thinking about.

The Pensioner.

Washington Post. Apropos of the passage of an enormous full but tranquil stream of its traditional number of pension bills during the present | life the quickening current of intense newsession of Congress, Pension Commissioner | world blood. Ware tells a good story. Soon after he had prospered him he thought that he an investigation. Sure enough, the man's | aver, and it is not hard to believe them. name was on the roll at \$30 a month. an asylum, hopelessly insane."

Bird Protection Needed.

Springfield Republican. says the New Orleans Times-Democrat; and it adds that the diminishing number of South it appears that the only law of the | have followed them.

bicycling, golf, ping pong-everything, in a minutes Kristmansen paced backward; and state of civilization, and the Southern vord. We have so got into the habit of then came swiftly to the camp again upon | States should rise higher and save the taking our pleasure seriously that those the chance of making up a party whose songsters, and in fact all birds, for there pleasures are no longer recreations, or at | numbers would mean safety in a concerted | is not a species which is not of inestimable value to the farmer, the gardener, the were perfection not so persistently insisted | and that lion, with all the others among | horticulturist, and through them to all people. The buzzard, estimable though he be in his specialty, scarcely deserves I was in Pretoria a little later and saw a to rank as the representative bird of the

AS TO CO-EDUCATION.

The New President of Columbia Favors It-Sensible Remarks. Nicholas Murray Butler in Collier's Week-

The solemn arguments which have resisted the movement to open wide to women opportunities for higher education could be properly portrayed only by the pen of Swift. They are quite beyond Dooley's reach. One who is blessed with a sense of humor, even in modest proportions, is unable to treat those arguments seriously, particularly as the movement has gone along quite as if there were no rocks strewn in its path. The reason is simple enough. The solemn arguments were founded on assumptions which experience persisted in contradicting.

"Women would not be interested in the subjects which men care to study, and, if they would, they could not master them. It is now conveniently forgotten that this argument was ever used; facts have de-

molished it utterly. "Women would ruin their health if they spent years in study." The statistics prove that women students and women graduates enjoy better health than their sisters. Women who had a college education would become dissatisfied with the ordinary conditions of family life and would not marry." The statistics show not only the married college graduates are healthier than their married sisters, that there are fewer childless marriages among them, and that they have a larger proportion of children, but that their children are healthier

There was left the retort that there is a distinctly feminine type of mind. This must be granted, especially as it is known to exist among men. It can, however, be

The intrenchment was the apparently women ought, of course, to have all possifrom men. Here again experience is dis-

which, as an eminent and strenuous obgeneral exodus to the old home "back as Honduras. The college professor who fears that his mind will be weakened and What happened this time? The West has his vitality sapped through teaching been taking lessons of experience. It has women, takes rank with the advocates of been making plans for dry weather as well | the Baconian authorship of Shakspeare's

face and this is how it took it: Through- A wise college president wrote a few out the drought-afflicted region business years ago that "this intertraining and went on as usual. Building was perhaps | equal training takes the simper out of the cut short somewhat, but there was prac- young woman and the roughness out of The bank deposits decreased and the loans | woman who grows up surrounded by pected at this date. The movement in the man who grows up surrounded by men either direction was less marked than was and taught only by men, are a long time expected and the financial authorities maturing. Both are abnormal. The laughed when it was suggested by excita- family is the natural type, not the mon-The artificiality and the absurdity of the

erners exclaimed. "They will give us are chiefly due to social traditions 'roughness' and the millet and Kaffir corn | which gave rise to the system of will produce grain. We have had five years | separate education. From the age of of good crops and even an entire failure eight or ten, both boys and girls would cause no serious damage-it would are taught to look upon each other as all average well. Then there are the cat- something alien, to be shunned save amid tle interests, producing an annual increase | conventional surroundings. Comradship whether the rain comes or not. The cream- and friendship are eliminated, and the only and the farmer is not likely to suffer." are those of love and marriage. Anything A half-dozen Western States are paying else is bad form or distinctly suspicious. to the farmers from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000 This seems to me atterly abourd, and that each for milk and this industry is growing. It is fraught with danger every one knows. A striking example of what is being done | Does not woman require a different trainin Western commonwealths is seen ing from that provided for man? Whether in South Dakota, as described by the cor- Yankee or not, one must answer with the respondent of Bonds and Mortgages this guess, Which man? No two men require month. It all means sure and permanent just the same training, much less all men. income, and the West has so thoroughly The same observation is true of women, learned the lesson that it feels certain of | they being human. It appears, then, that the system of education must be lastic Supposing that this condition had existed | enough to take care of infinitely varied infifteen years ago when money was poured | dividualities. We are just learning this and so lavishly into the West. There would acting accordingly. Women will be cared have been few defaulted mortgages because for in the new system as indivivuals and there would have been an income to meet | will not be lumped together as a sex. Th the indebtedness. There would have been "decorative art" theory of woman's edupudiation and the after train of evils that accomplishments imperfectly mastered, made the West blush for its politics. In has not thriven well. It called for a 'Pupshort, there would have been a condition of penfee" education. Some women will fare mutual confidence and the West would to- best by combining their studies differently day be a decade ahead of its present posi- from most men. Modern education affords tion both in population and wealth. That | that opportunity. "Women themselves," he result was otherwise was because the as President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, has idea of the West was toward crop raising | pointed out, "must be permitted to be the judges of what kind of intellectual discipaid the farmer when crop conditions were line they find most truly serviceable." They not favorable. The experience was costly | will not be likely to prefer a diluted pro-But really, these are all dead issues. The toward threatened disaster to the usual American people have settled the matter.

The fifteen millions of children in the clementary schools are all (substantially) be-To the investor the lesson is a valuable ing co-educated. Of the public secondary one. It shows him the strength of the bor- | schools in 1897-8, thirty-four were for boys rowing community in the West. Money is only, twenty-nine for girls only and 5,252 wholesale houses, railroads, extensive stock | were for boys only and 538 were for girls interests, all need the backing of the East's | only. The latter figures mean that in the come and help build up the West. The met- fer separate education during the secontie of which the borrowers are made is of dary school period, chiefly for social rea-

reasons for it are easily to be understood, The immigration season is practically and, in given conditions, have some weight, A college professor was once asked what possible objection he had to socialism. He answered that he had the same objection to It has been a vivid object lesson to them straw hat and red necktie. That was ob-

Meanwhile, it is very proper to remark in cenclusion that the Columbian plan of the them that they must plan to take up the separation of men and women during the new agriculture if they are to become suc- undergraduate course, with equal opportucessful Westerners. They are shown a far | nities for them there and a common oppordifferent example from the immigrant of | tunity in graduate work, meets admirably

A GLANCE AT OXFORD.

cupy them. It is becoming thrifty and Americans Will Be Fortunate Who Go There as Students. New York Mail and Express.

For their especial tasks it may not be that Oxford will give the hundreds of oung Americans, whose education abroad provided for in the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, as direct a preparation as they might get elsewhere. Yet every one who has spent even no more than a day or two in this "city of the dreaming spires" must agree that the recipients of the proposed scholarships will be of all students most fortunate.

They will be not the less fortunate because the atmosphere which they will enter is by inheritance royalist, medieval, monastic. Perhaps Oxford itself will be not unfortunate also in receiving into the

It cannot be supposed, however, that anycame into office he received a letter from | thing could make a great deal of difference a man in Ohlo saying that he was receiving | with this old university town. What it was, \$30 a month pension, but that as the Lord it is. And as it stands there is nothing equal to it in England, nothing like it on ought not to take it any longer. The prop- | the continent. It is perhaps the most beauosition was so novel that Mr. Ware began | tiful town in the world. So the travelers One is sure, at least, that there can be no Thereupon Mr. Ware had a letter written | such thoroughfare elsewhere as High street, to a special agent out in Ohio directing him | which bends back and forth on its pictured to investigate the matter. A few days ago | way from the market place to the London he got an answer: "I have found the pen- road, and at every turn discloses a fresh sioner," said the special agent. "He is in vista of gray towers and crumbling battlements. There is nothing that is not consistent, noble and venerable in "the streamlike windings of that glorious street" to cathedra dogmas about everything on the which Wordsworth devoted his sonnet. Although it is all of stone, there is some-

There will be 1.500 mocking-birds shipped | thing unreal in this city. It is like a long | communication to the Northwestern that North from New Orleans alone, this month, dream which the stones have imprisoned. | the religious paper "has got to be, gener-The "little city worn and gray" is not of to- ally speaking, the synonym for the weakest day. Its roofs are deep in the past; per- | kind of journalism we have to-day." Now this charming songster is apparent in every haps its heart is there also. When it was | that is a trifle hard on us editors, and nothpart of the South, while many other song | founded, back in the early ages of the Nor- | ing can save us but our sublime self-combirds are sold thence in large numbers. It | man conquerors, the world was a place | placency. But does Mr. Bok refer to the is evident that here must be some con- where hard blows were given and taken. If Outlook or the Independent? Or if he does certed effort made for the passage of pro- men wanted to look about them they got not class these with the religious papers tective and prohibitory laws in every State out of it for awhile. They got out of it does he mean the Congregationalist, the of the Union, if any song birds are to be when they built Oxford, and the memories | Churchman, the Interior, the Observer, the preserved. There are few enough of the of the monks who walked in the cloisters | Advance, the Christian Advocate? We have Northern States that have awakened to the and meditated in the garden closes are been entertaining a notion, which we dreadnecessity of such protection, but in the stronger than any other memories that fully dislike to give up unless under dire sort is in favor of the turkey-buzzard, A distinctly monastic spirit animates the what vigorously edited and answered Mr.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL IS THE BEST ALWAYS.

quiet and reposeful reflection which was in a nonpartisan way the great questions | months, during which Recorder Goff heard the opportunity if not the practice of the | confronting the church. It has really | expert evidence in the case. It was while orders gray." Still there is more | seemed to us that they had the "strength | this was going on that the famous fiddle than a hint of the mediaeval time when the | and influence" which Mr. Bok affirms is de- | was located. It was found in a store kept church was the temporal as well as the | manded of them by the religious issues of | by Mrs. Springer at No. 155 Jay street, The spacious gardens, with their high speaking" they are weak. Ah, that "gener- Springer said she bought the instrument walls, ivy grown, their Lebanon cedars and ally" lets the Northwestern and the West- from a man known as Jim Dooley. She aslime and fig trees, brought from ern out! It is our modesty that assures us Palestine, their secluded walks that thread | that we have that "life-giving touch" that | her son and had paid Dooley \$30 for it. the emerald turf and disappear among the Mr. Bok asserts the average-note the sav- Dooley said that he had bought the fiddle elms and larches, are even more monastic ing clause-religious newspaper sadly than scholastic in their suggestion. The stands in need of, and that reluctantly comtowers and spires and pinnacles, softened pels us to confess that we-again, Mr. Bok- the charge of the district attorney's office in every line by age and subdued to gray to dull violet and faint purple by the wind with the public. and weather are altogether monastic. Even the curiosity carven gargoyles, in which the starlings build their nests, reflect the grotesque art of the religious recluse. And above them the bells of twenty chapels repeat in season and out of season their Mrs. Bott. sweetly solemn admonitions; seldom, night or day, is the air silent from their softtoned tumult. The procession of university hours moves to the chime of church peals from matins to evensong Oxford was built before men had for-

gotten how "to hew the shaft and lay the ar hitrave," and what the master builders began time and nature have completed. The vine is everywhere-on Saxon bastions and Norman chapels and Gothic halls. Ivy and clematis and wistaria and red-tiled cottages of ancient date look quite bright in their plaster walls of white and cream. In the foreground is the upper Thames—the Isis, as it is called here—flowing at the very feet of the houses and green meadows. Rowing on its waters one sees for miles away over that expanse of meadow the loom of venerable spires. No such town as Oxford ever could be built again. If there is a place for meditation in a modern scheme of education. if there is a value of great tradition, if there is a use in beauty, it is a good spot for a student to stay awhile in, irrespective of what is taught here.

Understood the Girl.

New York Evening Post. Five families has successively volunteered to provide a home for the little "slum" girl, and the fifth had just sent her back | procured by the police, Victor S. Fletcher, to the arms of the benevolent organiza. a dealer in musical instruments, was artion which had charge of her. According to the reports from these families, she was not only an infant fury, but a mendacious sneak, and the agent who was taking her back to the city felt discouraged at the | The matter was carried to the Appellate prospect of having to misrepresent in order | Division, and the finding of the lower court to make a sixth family take her. A big, broad-jawed man, friendly with the spirit of the West, sat down beside | the authorities proceeded to execute sentroubles, the agent told him the whole this that application was made to Recorder "I'll take that little girl," said the stranger. The agent gasped.

"You know I told you what a terror she is." he said. "I know," said the man, "but I think she and I can get along all right. I don't know that I told you I was in the stockraising business. I've got a colt on my farm that nobody can manage but myself. Well, that little girl has eyes just like that colt. As soon as we get to the station, if you're willing. I'll telegraph to my wife and tell her about it.' The sequel of the story is the most satis-

fying part of it. The stockman's prediction proved true. The little girl was perfectly happy in her new home, and the couple have recently adopted her and legally given her their name.

Reply to Bok.

Western Christian Advocate. Mr. Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies Home Journal and enunciator of exearth below, in the heavens above and in the waters under the earth, declares in compulsion, that those journals were somesimply because he is a scavenger. This 'university town. Still it is a place for that 'Bok's requirements that they should handle

"occupy a place of importance and power

ROMANCE OF A VIOLIN.

Famous Stradivarius Restored

New York Commercial Advertiser.

After eight years of legal controversy, worry and trouble, during which her hus- | Goff first called Mrs. Springer to the stand. band died, it is said of grief, Mrs. Matilda Bott, white haired and wrinkled with age, was made happy in Recorder Goff's court to-day when the recorder turned over to her the famous Stradivarius which was stolen from her husband many years ago. Tears of joy flowed from the old lady's eyes as she accepted the old fiddle from the hands of the recorder.

bit of fiction. It originally was the property of Joseph Jean Bott, husband of Mrs. to her, tears were in her eyes. She slowly Bott. Eight years ago they lived on Thirty-fifth street. Their most valued possession was the famous violin, which was she said, in answer to the recorder's quesmoving on with brimming current along | valued at \$5,000. At that time negotiations | tion: were pending between the Botts and Nicolini, the husband of Patti, for the purchase of the fiddle. Nicolini had offered \$5,500 for | band is dead and I am poor." the instrument and it had been accepted. One afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bott were away from their home. When they returned they discovered that the "Strad" had been stolen. The grief of both husband and wife over the loss of the instrument was great. The police were asked to aid in the recovery of the valuable fiddle. Since It has been the source of a great deal of that time no stone has been left unturned

About a year after the violin had disanalleged thief. As the result of evidence rested. In March, 1896, an indictment was returned against him, and on April 30 he was found guilty of the theft of the violin and sentenced to a long term in Sing Sing. was sustained, with the same result in the Court of Appeals. Upon this latter finding Needing some one to share his tence upon Fletcher. It was shortly after Goff by counsel for Fletcher for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered

The matter dragged along for several

COOKSEY

HER FIRST BAKING, TOO. Mr. Justwed-You'd better save a piece of that "angel cake." Mrs. Justwed-For whom? Mr. Justwed-The coroner.

the day. But Mr. Bok says that "generally | Brooklyn. The instrument was seized. Mrs. serted that she had bought the violin for in a pawnshop for \$20. The police took charge of the instrument and it has been in ever since. Experts examined the instrument before Recorder Goff and pronounced it the original Strad, which had belonged to Mr. Bott. On the evidence thus secured a new trial was granted the Fletchers. The matter came up before the recorder

to-day upon the recommendation of the district attorney that the indictment against Fletcher be dismissed. Mrs. Bott, accompanied by several relatives, Fletcher and the majority of the principals in the famous search were in the court. Recorder She was asked if she had any interest in the case or whether she had any claim against the instrument. She replied that she had none, and then identified a general release upon the violin which she had ex-

ecuted. Her son did likewise. Fletcher was next called to the stand and was asked if he had any claim to the violin. He hesitated a moment and then replied, "No." Mrs. Bott then tottered to the stand As the famous old instrument was handed put on her glasses, and after looking at the instrument intently for a few minutes,

"Yes, that is the violin that my husband owned. It is all I have left now. My hus-Everybody in court was visibly affected. Finally, the recorder turned to the old woman, who was still fondling her husband's treasured fiddle and said: "Mrs. Bott, it is with great pleasure that I give this violin over to you. I hope that it may be a comfort to you in your old age.

misery and unhappiness to you and your in the search for it. While the search was late husband, and I am heartily glad to be able to give it into your possession." The case in which the old Strad was kept peared Mr. Bott got the first clew to the | was covered with pasters and seals, placed upon it by the authorities. Mrs. Bott thanked the court tearfully and was taken out of court by a court officer. In company with her relatives she went to her home at 347 West Thirty-first street. Recorder Goff reserved decision upon the application for a dismissal of the indict-

ment against Fletcher. How to Breathe.

William Blaikie, in Christian Endeavor World-Every man or woman in America, instead of breathing a pint of air or less at every breath, can just as easily have a quart. The price is the same, there is plenty of it, of excellent quality. If each were paid a cent for each such breath, they would soon find that they did not forget to take them; that It is not only easy to do, but that a new buoyancy and a sense of strength, and a consciousness of not tiring half as easily as formerly have come and seem to stay. That fuller breathing is purifying the blood, making the heart do better work, indeed, is helping every organ in all that it has Perhaps no one else has told how to

breathe thus better than wonderful little Edward Checkley. He says: "The simplert preparatory exercise is full, long breathing. While standing or sitting in any proper attitude, with the chest free, take in a long breath until the lungs seem full, taking care at the same time not to harshly strain the lungs or muscles. Hold the breath thus taken for a few seconds. and then allow it to slowly leave the lungs. By consciously breathing in this manner the lungs will be enlarged and strengthened and the breathing will become slower. Normal breathing, when the body is at rest. should not include more than ten breaths in a minute. * * * At the outset long breaths will be a conscious exercise. . . . Take long breaths as often as you think of it. You may not think of it more than once or twice a day at the beginning. Then you will find it easy to remember every hour or so, and then twice or three times an hour until finally the habit is formed, and the old, short, scant breath-a mere gasp in many people-is entirely abandoned. Breathing in this way, with the body held erect, with the head on top of the spine instead of two or three inches forward, makes deep, thorough breathing easier yet. And, as Checkley adds. "A long breath will be found to represent strength, and strength that endures.